

IF AF

In re Applicant:	§	
Oleg Rashkovskiy, et al.	§	Art Unit: 2131
	§	
Serial No.: 09/706,501	§	Examiner: Arezoo Sherkat
	§	
Filed: November 2, 2000	§	Atty Docket: ITL.0778US
	§	(P10142)
For: Content Protection Using	§	
Block Reordering	§	Assignee: Intel Corporation
	§	

Mail Stop **Appeal Brief-Patents**
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
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REPLY BRIEF

In response to the Examiner's Answer, the following Reply Brief is submitted.

The Examiner points out that in one case, there is a block of seven bytes of authentication information appended to 16 to 32 eight byte blocks of program information. See column 21, lines 60-67. The Examiner apparently presumes that both the authentication information and the appended program information is reordered, despite the fact that he cites no support for this proposition. The proposition seems unusual since there would be no reason to reorder the authentication information.

It is clear that the cited reference does not reorder the authentication information. In the ensuing discussion, after the material cited by the Examiner, it is explained that for block reordering, if there are 16 blocks per chain, there are 2.09×10^{13} different sequences in which blocks may be ordered. See column 22, lines 17-20.

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In column 20, lines 29-32, the reference explains that the chain lengths can vary between 16 and 32 blocks. But in the example cited by the Examiner, there is a 7 byte block appended to a chain of 16 to 32 blocks. Clearly, then the authentication information, which is the 7 byte block, cannot be part of the chain length since chain lengths can only be 16 to 32 blocks. In the example given by the Examiner, if the chain length included the authentication information and its 7 byte block, there would have to be 17 to 33 total blocks which is precluded by the information cited in column 20, lines 29-32.

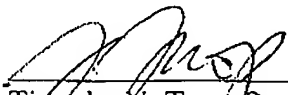
Moreover, in the discussion ensuing the material cited by the Examiner (column 22, lines 17-20), the example is given of 16 blocks per chain and how much reordering that would result in. But if the authentication information was also being reordered, the least possible number of blocks in the Examiner's example would be 17. Thus, there would be no reason to calculate the result for 16 blocks.

Thus, it is abundantly clear that the reference does not reorder the authentication information, but only reorders the appended program data. As a result, it is clear that only equal sized blocks are reordered in the cited reference.

Therefore, there is no basis for the rejection and it should be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: February 12, 2008



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